

Chapter 7 - FOREIGN AWARDS, GIFTS, AND NON-U.S.  
SERVICE DECORATIONS TO U.S. PERSONNEL

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

710. PURPOSE. The purpose of this section is to provide policy guidance governing the acceptance and retention of decorations and gifts from foreign governments and to establish procedures regarding the receipt and disposition of such decorations and gifts. This guidance is based on DoD Directive 1005.13, which is the governing instruction for acceptance of foreign gifts.

711. SCOPE. The provisions of this section shall apply to all military and civilian personnel of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps and the spouses (unless legally separated) and dependents of such personnel.

712. POLICY

1. Background. Article I, section 9, clause 8, of the Constitution provides that "no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under [the United States] shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State." Congress, in Section 7342 of 5 U.S.C., as amended, has sanctioned acceptance of such gifts under limited circumstances, subject to approval of the recipient's employing agency.

2. General Policy

a. No employee shall request or otherwise encourage the offer of a gift or decoration from a foreign government.

b. Table favors, mementos, remembrances, or other tokens bestowed at official functions, and other gifts of minimal value received as souvenirs or marks of courtesy may be accepted and retained by the recipient personally. Minimal value, currently set at \$260, is reassessed every three years by the General Services Administration (GSA); regulations promulgated under 5 U.S.C. Section 7342 should be consulted for current guidance on the minimal value. The burden of proof is on the recipient to establish that the gift is of minimal value.

c. Whenever possible, gifts of greater than minimal value shall be refused. When the gift of greater than minimal value is offered, the donor shall be advised that statutory provisions prohibits employees of DoD from accepting such gifts, unless non-acceptance could embarrass the donor or adversely affect foreign policy; the gift shall then be accepted on behalf of the United States.

d. When more than one tangible gift is included in a single presentation from the same donor to an employee, or jointly to an employee and spouse, they shall be considered as a single gift for purposes of assessing the minimal value.

e. The approval authority takes all necessary action on acceptance and disposition of foreign decorations and foreign gifts. The approval authority for Navy military personnel shall be CNO (N09B); for U.S. Marine Corps personnel, CMC (MHM) for foreign awards and (Code JAR) for foreign gifts; and for Navy civilian personnel, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Civilian Personnel Policy/Equal Employment Opportunity).

#### 713. DEFINITIONS

1. Employee. An employee of a DoD component, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 2105; an expert or consultant under contract with a DoD component, including any individual performing services for a DoD component under 5 U.S.C. 3109 and members of the military services (including retired and reserve members) regardless of duty status; the spouses of all such individuals (unless legally separated) and their dependents as defined in 26 U.S.C. 152.

2. Employing Component. The DoD component in which the recipient is appointed, employed, or enlisted. If a recipient is a spouse or dependent of a serving individual, then the employing component is that in which the serving individual is appointed, employed, or enlisted.

a. The Military Departments are considered the employing components for all military and civilian personnel assigned to them. The Military Departments also act as the employing component for all personnel, military and civilian, either directly employed or assigned to the headquarters of the United Combatant Commands.

b. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) is considered the employing component for its military and civilian personnel, JCS, Defense Advance Research Projects Agency (DARPA), Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA), Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), DoD Field Activities, and other DoD activities not specifically designated an employing agency.

c. The Defense Agencies (except DARPA, DSAA, and BMDO) are considered the employing components for their civilian employees and for military members assigned to duty with them.

3. Foreign Government. Includes any unit of a foreign governmental authority, including any foreign national, state, local, and municipal government; any international or multinational organization whose membership is composed of any unit of foreign government; and any agent or representatives of any such unit or organization while acting as such.

4. Gift. Anything of tangible or intangible value that is tendered by or received from a foreign government, except for educational scholarships or medical treatment.

5. Minimal Value. A retail value in the United States at the time of acceptance not in excess of the amount. Per Sections 101-49.001-5 of 41 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), "minimal value" is currently defined as \$260.

6. Responsible Accountable Official. The official designated by the employing component to approve the annual report of foreign gifts.

7. Travel Expenses. Cost of transportation, food, lodging, and incidental expenses reimbursable under the Joint Travel Regulations/Joint Federal Travel Regulations incurred during the travel period.

## SECTION 2 - FOREIGN GIFTS

### 720. PROCEDURES FOR THE RECEIPT AND DISPOSITION OF GIFTS

1. Use or Disposal of Gifts that Become the Property of the United States.

a. Any gift that becomes the property of the United States under 5 U.S.C. 7342 may be retained for official use by the employing component. In such cases, the head of the employing component shall:

(1) Avoid to the maximum extent possible arbitrary action in approving or retaining gifts.

(2) Ensure that gifts retained by the component are not used for the benefit or personal use of any individual employee, but that all employees are provided the opportunity to receive their indirect benefit.

(3) Report the gifts retained to the General Services Administration (GSA) under 41 CFR 101-49, subpart 2, within 30 calendar days after termination of the official use.

b. Gifts that the employing component does not wish to retain or that are not approved for retention should be reported to the GSA within 30 days after depositing the gift with the employing component. In this case, the employing component shall:

(1) Complete Standard Form (SF) 120, Report of Excess Personal Property, and forward to GSA, Property Management Division, Washington, DC 20406.

(2) Exercise responsibility for the custody and security of gifts and hold them until instructions are received from GSA regarding their disposition.

(3) Exercise responsibility for, and bear the cost of, the care and handling of gifts in its custody and for delivery of the gifts to the physical custody of GSA after their screening period.

c. Gifts for which there are no federal requirements as determined by GSA may be offered for sale to the recipients before donation when so requested by recipients.

(1) If a recipient indicates an interest in purchasing a gift, the gift is to be reported to GSA on SF 120 for utilization screening before sale to the recipient. The employing agency shall obtain a commercial appraisal and forward a copy of it, attached to a copy of the original SF 120. GSA

shall notify the employing agency if the gift will be offered for negotiated sale to the recipient. The sales price, to be paid to GSA, shall be the appraised value of the gift plus the cost of the appraisal.

(2) GSA normally will not take custody of gifts for which recipients have expressed an interest in purchasing. Such gifts shall remain in the custody and be the responsibility of the employing agency until recipients either purchase or decline to purchase them. GSA will accept physical custody of gifts that recipients decline to purchase and that are not retained for official use or returned to the donors.

2. Return of Gifts to Donor. Before returning the gifts to the original donor, the disposing component shall consult with appropriate officials in the Department of State to ensure its return will not adversely affect U.S. foreign relations.

3. Disposal of Firearms. Firearms received as foreign gifts may be offered for transfer to federal agencies including law enforcement activities. Firearms not required for federal use may be sold to interested recipients at the discretion of GSA. A certification that the recipient shall comply with all state and local laws regarding purchase and possession of firearms must be received by GSA prior to release of such firearms to the purchaser. Those firearms not transferred to a federal activity or sold to recipients shall be destroyed in accordance with Section 101-45.309-4 of 41 CFR.

4. Recording of Gifts of More Than Minimal Value

a. Each employing component shall maintain records of gifts of more than minimal value received by their employees from foreign governments. A compilation shall be made each year and transmitted to the Secretary of State not later than January 31. This compilation shall include the following information:

(1) Name and title of recipient.

(2) Brief description of the gift, date of acceptance, estimated value, and current disposition or location.

(3) Identity of foreign donor and government.

(4) Circumstances justifying acceptance.

b. An employing component is not required to report travel or travel expenses of more than minimal value that were authorized by that component under conditions stipulated in Item 7 below.

5. Donation or Transfer of Gifts. A gift may be recommended for donation or transfer by the recipient to an eligible public agency or non-profit, tax-exempt institution for public display, reference, or use.

a. The employee recipient may indicate a recommendation for donation with a statement on the SF 120 citing the specific donee. Justification for the request must be supported by a letter from the recipient outlining any special significance of the gift to the proposed donee. The mailing address and telephone number of both the recipient and donee shall be included in the letter.

b. The employee recipient may indicate a recommendation for transfer of a gift to an eligible public agency for public display or other authorized agency use. This request shall be indicated on the SF 120 citing the specific donee, and shall include a brief justification of the display or official use of the gift.

6. Sale or Destruction of Tangible Gifts of Minimal Value or Less. Employing components are authorized to sell or destroy tangible gifts of less than minimal value not retained by the recipient.

7. Gifts of Travel and Travel Expenses

a. General. The policy against acceptance of gifts from foreign government applies equally to travel and travel expenses tendered as gifts, but an employee may accept a gift of travel of more than minimal value if the following criteria are met:

(1) The travel begins and ends outside the United States and does not cross the United States, except when travel across the United States is the shortest, least expensive or only available route to the destination (ex. Canada to Mexico);

(2) The travel is determined by appropriate authority to be in the best interests of DON and the U.S. Government, considering all the circumstances; and

(3) The travel does not contravene other DoD or Navy regulations.

Note: Unless these criteria are met, gifts of travel or travel expenses may not be accepted. The travel offered must be directly related to an official interest of the Navy or the U.S. Government. Travel may not be accepted for personal purposes, such as vacations.

b. Approval by an Order Issuing Authority. Acceptance of gifts of travel or travel expenses meeting the criteria set forth in subparagraph 7a may be approved by an order issuing authority instead of the appropriate approval authority in paragraph 712.2.e. Such approval may be granted:

(1) By issuing the employee official travel orders authorizing the acceptance of travel or travel expenses which are directly related to the authorized purpose of travel; or

(2) By issuing the employee travel orders which specifically anticipate the acceptance of additional travel or travel expenses incident to authorized travel.

Note: Issued orders must specifically certify that acceptance of the travel or travel expenses is in the best interest of the U.S. Government. A copy of issued orders, detailing all accepted travel and travel expenses, shall be forwarded to the appropriate approval authority by the order issuing authority.

c. Foreign Military Transportation. For the purpose of this regulation, travel on foreign military aircraft or other forms of military transportation, or travel expenses incurred at foreign military installations or facilities which meet the criteria listed in subparagraph 7a, are not considered gifts which are required to be reported.

d. Personnel Exchange Program (PEP). PEP personnel are authorized to accept travel, reimbursement for travel, and advance expenses for travel directly from the host Service, when such travel is necessary for the performance of their exchange duties and is provided for in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

negotiated with the host Service to which they are assigned. Specific financial arrangements under the PEP may vary from country to country, as each MOA is individually negotiated. PEP personnel will comply with the particulars of the MOA negotiated with the host Service to which they are assigned. In no event may PEP personnel accept reimbursement for travel expenses directly from the host Service that exceeds the actual cost of the travel. When payment of advance travel expenses exceeds actual expenditures, the excess payment shall be promptly refunded to the host Service.

e. Reports. Acceptance of gifts of travel or travel expenses of more than minimal value that are not exempted by subparagraphs 7b, 7c, and 7d shall be reported to the appropriate approval authority within 30 days of termination of travel. If several gifts of foreign travel are received from different foreign governments during one inclusive trip, a separate report shall be submitted for each donor country. Appendix C shall be used as format for the report.

#### 721. COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Attorney General may bring a civil action in any district court of the United States against any employee who knowingly violates Section 7342 of 5 U.S.C. The court in which action is brought may assess a penalty against such employee in an amount not to exceed the retail value of the gift improperly solicited or received, plus \$5,000.

2. Commanding officers should ensure employees are aware of the provisions of this chapter and the penalties which may result from violations.

3. Commanding officers will report to the appropriate approval authority any employee who is the recipient of a gift, or is the recipient of travel or travel expenses and who, through actions or circumstances within the employee's control, fails to comply with the procedures of this chapter.

### SECTION 3 - FOREIGN DECORATIONS

#### 730. POLICY AND PROCEDURES GOVERNING FOREIGN DECORATIONS



1. General Policy. Decorations that have been tendered in recognition of active field service in connection with combat operations or which have been awarded for outstanding or unusually meritorious performance may be accepted, retained and worn only upon receiving the approval of the employing component. In the absence of such approval, the decoration becomes the property of the United States and shall be deposited with the employing component for use or disposal. Approval by the employing component will be contingent upon a determination that the decoration has been tendered in recognition of active field service in connection with combat operations or for outstanding or unusually meritorious performance.

2. Non-U.S. Service Awards

- a. United Nations Service Medal
- b. United Nations Medal
- c. Multinational Force and Observers Medal
- d. Inter-American Defense Board Medal

731. ISSUE AND WEAR OF FOREIGN AWARDS. Issue of foreign awards is the responsibility of the country concerned. Authorized recipients may purchase medals and ribbons from commercial sources. Foreign awards shall be worn as prescribed in Navy and Marine Corps Uniform Regulations.

732. REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS

1. Foreign Personal Decoration

a. In the event an individual is advised that a foreign nation has tendered an award and his/her presence is desired at a formal presentation ceremony, the individual may participate in the ceremony and receive the award. The receipt of a foreign award under such circumstances shall not constitute an acceptance of the award by the recipient.

b. Immediately upon such presentation or once an award has been tendered; the recipient shall submit a request for approval under the procedures set forth in this chapter.

2. Foreign Unit Awards. Unit awards tendered by friendly foreign nations to units of the naval service will be forwarded to SECNAV via the chain of command for approval of acceptance. The foreign unit awards listed below have been authorized for acceptance as indicated.

a. Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation

(1) World War II

(a) Authorization. Headquarters Philippine National Defense Force G.O. No. 500 of 29 October 1948, and No. 152 of 7 March 1951.

(b) Eligibility Requirements. Approved by SECNAV for wear by members of the naval service serving in units engaged in the defense of the Philippines between 7 December 1941 and 5 May 1942; serving in units which participated in the liberation campaigns during 1944 and 1945; or serving in certain submarines which had maintained physical contact with guerrilla forces during the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands. All ships and units, which earned any of the Philippine engagement stars, are entitled to this award.

(2) Disaster Relief Operations

(a) Authorization. SECNAV letter Ser 0182 of 29 April 1971 (NOTAL) approved the acceptance of the award for the following units:

Navy Disaster Task Force	01Sep70 to 14Dec70
Navy and Marine Corps Units of Joint	01Aug70 to 15Dec70
U.S. Military Advisory Group, Philippines	
Amphibious Ready Group Alpha	21Oct70 to 26Oct70

Notes:

SECNAV letter Ser 1582 of 9 January 1973 (NOTAL) approved the acceptance of the award for Commander in Chief, Pacific Representative Philippine Disaster Task Force and U.S. Disaster Task Force Manila for the period 21 July 1972 to 15 August 1972.

SECNAV letter Ser 1650 Ser NDBDM/1959 of 18 August 1992 (NOTAL) approved the acceptance of the award for U.S. Naval Hospital, Subic Bay for the period 1 August 1987 to 30 November 1991 and to USS STERETT (CG 31) for the period May 1989 to June 1991.

(b) Eligibility Requirements. Approved by SECNAV for wear by Navy and Marine Corps personnel attached to the units listed above or any of the authorized supporting units. Listings of eligible ships and units are maintained by CNO and CMC.

(c) Attachments. Personnel who qualify for more than one award of the Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation are authorized to wear a bronze star for each subsequent award.

b. Korean Presidential Unit Citation

(1) Authorization. Awarded by the President of the Republic of Korea, and approved by SECNAV for wear by eligible naval service personnel.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. Authorized to be worn by personnel who served with certain commands or with units of those commands that were individually cited by the President of the Republic of Korea for service in Korea. Lists of cited ships and units are maintained by CNO and CMC.

c. Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation

(1) Authorization. Awarded by the President of the Republic of Vietnam, and approved by SECNAV for wear by eligible naval service personnel.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. Authorized to be worn by personnel who served with certain units cited by the President of the Republic of Vietnam for humanitarian assistance during August and September 1954 in the evacuation of civilians from North and Central Vietnam. Lists of cited ships and units are maintained by CNO and CMC.

d. Republic of Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation

(1) Authorization. Awarded by the Chief of the Joint General Staff, Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces in two colors: Gallantry Cross Medal Color with Palm (8 Feb 62 to 28 Mar 73) and the Civil Actions Medal, First Class Color with Palm (1 Jan 65 to 28 Mar 73). The Secretary of the Navy has specifically authorized certain units of the naval service to

accept this award. Such authorization is required in all cases for participation.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. The ribbon bar with frame and palm are authorized for wear by personnel who served with certain cited units in Southeast Asia during the approved periods. Lists of approved ships and units, which have been cited, are maintained by the CNO and CMC.

(3) In addition to those specific ships/units cited, all Navy and Marine Corps personnel who served "in country" Vietnam during the eligibility periods are eligible for both awards.

e. Republic of Korea War Service Medal

(1) Authorization. Awarded by the Republic of Korea Minister of Defense and accepted by SECDEF on 20 August 1999.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. Military personnel, workers and policemen who either served in or through some special duty deployed to and returned from the combat zone during the Korean War from 25 June 1950 to 27 July 1953.

(3) Inquiries and requests for this medal are directed to HQ AFPC/DPPRA, 550 C Street West, Suite 12, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, 78150-4714.

3. Non-U.S. Service Awards. All offers of medals and ribbons not listed below by multilateral organizations to individual members of the Naval Service, including the Coast Guard when operating as a service in the Navy, shall be forwarded to the appropriate agency with the following information: title of award; when, where, and by whom it was offered. Requests by multilateral organizations, other than the United Nations, for inclusion of a specific service medal on the approved list will be forwarded by SECNAV to SECDEF for a determination of acceptance under Executive Order 11446. Subsequent to the approval of each multilateral award, conditions and qualifications for acceptance will be issued as a change to this instruction. The non-U.S. service awards listed below have been authorized for acceptance as indicated:

a. United Nations Service Medal

(1) Authorization. U.N. General Assembly Resolution 438(V) of 12 December 1950.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. Awarded to members of the U.S. Armed Forces who participated in the U.N. action in Korea and who are eligible for the Korean Service Medal.

b. United Nations Medal (UNM)

(1) Authorization. Established by Secretary General, United Nations Regulations dated 30 July 1959 and E.O. 11139.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. U.S. service members who are or have been in the service of the U.N. in operations designated by SECDEF may accept the United Nations Medal when awarded by the Chief of the U.N. Mission. The Service member may wear the basic United Nation Medal and service ribbon. This medal is a bronze medallion suspended on a ribbon with a blue background and two white stripes with coordinating service ribbon. A bronze service star is worn on the basic medal and service ribbon to signify subsequent awards for participation in more than one of the following qualifying operations:

Truce Supervisory Organization in Palestine (Jun 1948 -TBA)  
 Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (Jan 1949-TBA)  
 Observation Group in Lebanon (Jun - Dec 1958)  
 Security Forces, Hollandia (Dates Unknown)  
 Iraq/Kuwait Observation Group (Apr 1991 - TBA)  
 Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (May 1991-TBA)  
 Advance Mission in Cambodia (Oct 1991 - Mar 1992)  
 Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Feb 1992 - TBA)  
 Protection Force in Yugoslavia (Feb 1992 - TBA)  
 Mission in Haiti (23 Sep 1994 - TBA)  
 Somalia (Includes U.S. Quick Reaction Force) (24 Apr 1992 - TBA)  
 U.N. Special Service (6 Oct 1997 - TBA)

(3) The United Nations Medal is awarded by the U.N. to individuals who are actually assigned to U.N. Operations. The U.N.'s practice is to use the same medallion for all awards with a different suspension ribbon for each authorized operation.

(4) If approved by SECDEF, U.S. service members who meet the criteria may accept and wear the first U.N. medal with unique suspension and service ribbon for which they are eligible. To recognize subsequent awards (if approved by the Secretary of Defense) for service in a different U.N. mission or action, the service member will affix a bronze service star to the first U.N. suspension and service ribbon awarded.

(5) A U.N. medal will normally be awarded by the Chief of the U.N. Mission to qualifying U.S. service members prior to their departures from service with the U.N. Questions regarding eligibility must be addressed directly to the U.N. Mission (212) 415-4264.

c. Multinational Force and Observers Medal

(1) Authorization. Established by Director General, Multinational Force and Observers (MFO).

(2) Eligibility Requirements. Awarded by the Director General, MFO, to personnel of the armed forces who served with the MFO for 90-days in the Sinai. Subsequent awards will be denoted by an appropriate metallic numeral. Effective date of the award is 3 August 1981.

d. Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) Medal

(1) Authorized by Inter-American Defense Board.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. Awarded to Chairman of the Board, Delegates, Advisors, Officers of the Staff, Officers of the Secretariat and Officers of the IAD Committee who constitute the Directorate, the Department of Studies and the Department of Administration.

(3) Subsequent Awards. For each 5 years of service to the IADB a gold star will be awarded. (Star is to be worn 2-points down.)

4. Foreign Service Awards. As a general policy, the DON does not permit naval personnel to accept service medals from foreign governments.

a. Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal. Established by Republic of Vietnam (RVN) Armed Forces Order No. 48 of 24 March

1966. The provisions of Pub.L. No. 88-257 permit acceptance of this medal to recognize service performed in Vietnam during the period 1 March 1961 to 28 March 1973, inclusive. Eligibility for the award for service prior to 1 March 1961 or subsequent to 28 March 1973 is governed by article 731.

(1) Eligibility Requirements. U.S. Armed Forces personnel qualify for the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal under one or more of the following conditions:

- (a) Wounded or injured in hostile action.
- (b) Captured by the opposing force during actions or in the line of duty, but later rescued or released.
- (c) Killed in action or in line of duty.
- (d) Served 6 months in South Vietnam or 6 months outside the geographical limits of South Vietnam, but contributing direct combat support to the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces during such period. The 6 months required need not be consecutive. For personnel serving outside the geographical limits of South Vietnam, the 6-month requirement will be considered fulfilled if such personnel earn the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal/Vietnam Service Medal, and served in the eligibility area for these two awards during each of the 6 months.
- (e) Assigned in Vietnam on 28 January 1973 and either served a minimum of 60 days in Vietnam as of that date, or completed a minimum of 60 days service in Vietnam during the period from 29 January 1973 to 28 March 1973, inclusive.

(2) Determination of Eligibility and Record Entries. If eligibility cannot be determined from available records, commanding officers are authorized to accept the individual's affidavit, similar to the following:

#### Affidavit

I certify that I served on board the (name of ship or unit) from (date) to (date). This affidavit is made to confirm my eligibility for the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal for service in the Vietnam area.

After determination of eligibility, the commanding officer shall make appropriate entries in enlisted service records and address official letters to officers, certifying eligibility for the award, authorizing the wearing of the ribbon bar with device, and indicating the date of issuance. Copies of the letters to officers shall be forwarded to BUPERS (PERS-313) or CMC (MMRB), as appropriate, for filing in the officers' records.

b. Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia) (KLMSA)

(1) Established by the Government of Saudi Arabia and accepted by the Deputy SECDEF on 3 January 1992.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. The Kuwait Liberation Medal is awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who participated in Operation DESERT STORM between 17 January and 28 February 1991 in one or more of the following areas: The Persian Gulf; Red Sea; Gulf of Oman; that portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude; the Gulf of Aden; or the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. U.S. Armed Forces personnel qualify for the Kuwait Liberation Medal under 1 or more of the following conditions:

(a) attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days with an organization participating in ground/shore operations; or

(b) attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days on board a naval vessel directly supporting military operations; or

(c) actually participating as a crew member in one or more aerial flights supporting military operations in areas designated above; or

(d) serving on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days during the period 17 January to 28 February 1991 under any of the criteria above. This time limit may be waived for personnel participating in actual combat operations.

(3) Determination of Eligibility and Record Entries. Commanding officers shall determine eligibility upon review of the individual's service record and are authorized to issue the



award. Commanding officers shall make appropriate service record entries for eligible enlisted personnel and issue letters of eligibility for eligible officer personnel. Copies of the letters to officers shall be forwarded to the BUPERS (PERS-313C) for filing in the officer's record. No citation or certificate will be issued. The eligibility period and geographic boundaries were specified by the Saudi Government and may not be waived.

c. Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait) (KLMK)

(1) Established by the Government of Kuwait and accepted by the Deputy SECDEF on 7 August 1995.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. The Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait) is awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who participated in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm between 2 August 1990 and 31 August 1993 in 1 or more of the following areas: Arabian Gulf; Red Sea; Gulf of Oman; that portion of the Arabian Sea north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude; the Gulf of Aden; or the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. U.S. Armed Forces personnel qualify for the Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait) under one or more of the following conditions:

(a) attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days with an organization participating in ground/shore operations; or

(b) attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days on board a naval vessel directly supporting military operations; or

(c) actually participating as a crew member in 1 or more aerial flights supporting military operations in areas designated above; or

(d) serving on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days during the period 2 August 1990 to 31 August 1993 under any of the criteria in (a), (b), or (c) above. This time limit may be waived for personnel participating in actual combat operations.

Note: The Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait) may be awarded posthumously to the primary next of kin of any service member who lost his/her life while, or as a direct result of, participating in Desert Shield/Desert Storm between 2 August 1990 and 31 August 1993, without regard to length of service, if otherwise eligible.

(3) Determination of Eligibility and Record Entries. Commanding officers shall determine eligibility upon review of the individual's service record and are authorized to issue the award. Commanding officers shall make appropriate service record entries for eligible enlisted personnel and issue letters of eligibility for eligible officer personnel. Copies of the letters to officers shall be forwarded to the BUPERS (PERS-313C) for filing in the officer's record. No citation or certificate will be issued. The eligibility period and geographic boundaries were specified by the Government of Kuwait and may not be waived.

d. NATO Medal

(1) Established by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and accepted by the Secretary of Defense on 25 July 1995.

(2) Eligibility Requirements. The NATO Medal is awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served either 30 days (continuous or accumulated) in the territory and airspace of the former Republic of Yugoslavia and the Adriatic Sea, or 90 days (continuous or accumulated) in the area of operations. Two operations were approved for award:

- The former Republic of Yugoslavia and Adriatic Sea, between 1 July 1992 and 12 October 1998, including Operations Deny Flight, Maritime Monitor, Maritime Guard, or Sharp Guard.

- The Kosovo Operations from 13 October 1998 to TBD, including Allied Force, Joint Guardian, Allied Harbor, Sustain/Shining Hope, Noble Anvil, or Kosovo Task Forces.

U.S. Armed Forces personnel qualify for the NATO Medal under 1 or more of the following conditions:

- (a) served under NATO command in Headquarters, Allied Forces Southern Europe, Headquarters, Allied Naval Forces

Southern Europe, Headquarters, Allied Air Forces Southern Europe, or HQ 5ATAF, and in direct support of NATO operations in the former Republic of Yugoslavia; or

(b) served under NATO command in other installations, within the area of operations and in direct support of NATO operations, as designated by Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR); or

(c) served under NATO operational command in the NATO Airborne Early Warning Force, or in ships assigned to specified operations; or

(d) served under NATO operational command in specified operations, or as NATO Liaison Officers.

(3) Determination of Eligibility.

(a) Assigned units submit requests through the operational command to CINCUSNAVEUR or MARFOREUR.

(b) Information required includes the unit name, period of service in theater, anticipated date of departure from the theater, name and rank of all eligible individuals.

(4) Precedence and Wear. The NATO Medal shall have the same precedence as the United Nations Medal, but shall rank just below the U.N. Medal when wearing both decorations.

(a) Ribbon Clasp. The NATO Medal presentation set may include a ribbon clasp denoting the specific operation for which the award was made. U.S. service members may retain the ribbon clasp if presented; however, the wearing of the ribbon clasp with the NATO Medal or Service Ribbon is not authorized; only the basic medal or service ribbon is worn.

(b) Subsequent Awards. A bronze service star is affixed to the suspension ribbon and service ribbon to denote subsequent awards.